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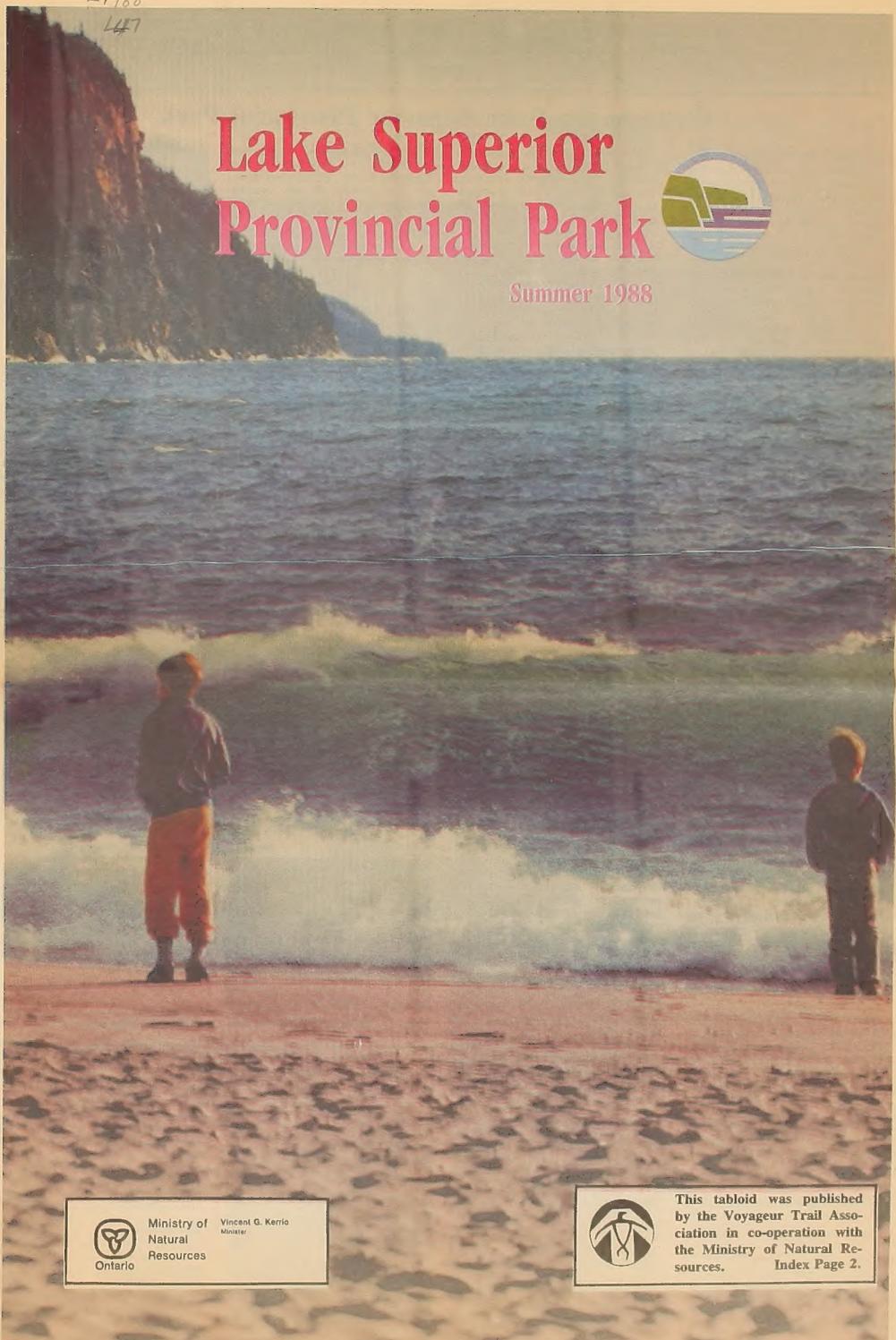
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Government
Publications

Lake Superior Provincial Park



Summer 1988



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Vincent G. Kerr
Minister



This tabloid was published
by the Voyageur Trail Asso-
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the Ministry of Natural Re-
sources. Index Page 2.

Lake Superior Provincial Park

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SUMMER 1988

Welcome To Lake Superior Provincial Park

SUPERINTENDENT'S MESSAGE

On behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the park staff, I would like to welcome you to Lake Superior Provincial Park. Some exciting projects have been initiated in the park since last summer. Last fall floating boardwalks were installed on Trapper's Trail, re-opening the trail after a 2 year closure (see Page 14). Two comfort stations, with laundromats and showers were constructed at Agawa Bay Campground and we expect to have them available for use this summer. We hope these facilities will allow you to extend your stay in the Park.

Along the shore of Lake Superior is some of Ontario's most spectacular scenery. Lake Superior Provincial Park offers a wide variety of recreational facilities to help you enjoy the area. There are opportunities for hiking, canoeing, picnicking and nature appreciation. Several brochures are available to help you select the areas that suit your interests.

Our staff are here to assist you and I know that you will find them friendly and helpful. If you need any assistance or have a complaint that you feel we can do something about, please let us know immediately.

As well, there is room for "camper comments" on the back of the Campsite Permit. We do read these, as they provide us with valuable feedback.

We hope that your stay in Lake Superior Provincial Park is a memorable and enjoyable one.

GARY BABCOCK
PARK SUPERINTENDENT



Park Superintendent,
Gary Babcock,
answering inquiries.

Things You Should Know

Lake Superior Provincial Park is a 1540 square kilometre Natural Environment Park. Natural Environment Parks are set aside for their natural and historical features. Certain rules and regulations apply, the following information will assist you during your stay and help us manage the park and its facilities.

Natural objects such as plants, trees and **archaeological specimens** are for everyone to enjoy. Please do not remove, damage or deface them. Cutting of living growth is prohibited.

Ontario Liquor Laws apply in this park. Liquor may be consumed at your campsite only. Liquor is prohibited in beach, picnic and other day-use areas.

All **pets** must be kept on a leash and are not allowed in beach areas unless otherwise designated.

Excessive noise is not allowed at any time. Please respect your neighbours' right to privacy and solitude.

Park services and operating seasons may vary. For current information, check the Ontario Provincial Parks Guide or contact the Park Superintendent (see Rates and Dates).

Firewood may be available in the campground or will be supplied by local private outlets. For current firewood information please contact the gatehouse or park office. Please leave drift logs on the beach for all to enjoy.

Deposit sealed bags of garbage in the **central garbage** compounds located in the campgrounds (see map on back). Garbage should not be left at your campsite as it attracts insects and animals and creates unpleasant odors. We ask that you use the waste receptacles provided throughout the day-use and beach areas. Just a few moments of your time will keep our maintenance costs to a minimum.

A **trailer dumping** station is located at Agawa Bay (see map on back).

The **beaches** in Lake Superior Provincial Park are not patrolled. Use caution when swimming in Lake Superior. The lake rarely exceeds 17°C (62°F) and rough water can create dangerous undertows.

Comfort stations with showers and **laundromats** were constructed at Agawa Bay Campground and we expect to have them open for use this summer; these facilities are also available in Wawa, Montreal River Harbour (showers only) and Batchawana Bay (see map, page 15).

Roads open to vehicular traffic are the Gargantua, Gamitagan, Mijine-mushsing and Frater Roads and part of the Sand River Road. All other roads are closed to vehicular traffic.

The use of **snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles** is not allowed in the park.

Powerboats are not permitted on inland lakes within the park with the exception of Sand Lake where motors are restricted to 10 hp or less. On Lake Superior there are no restrictions on motors.

To prevent the introduction of non-native fish species such as yellow perch; the use of **live bait-fish** is prohibited in this park.

Fishing licences may be purchased at the Red Rock Lake Park Office or at local outfitters. **Fish and Game Regulations** may be obtained at campground gatehouses and the park office.

Emergency Information: Our park office, gatehouses and vehicles are equipped with **First Aid** kits. In case of injury, contact one of the park staff for assistance.

Public phones are located at Agawa Bay and Rabbit Blanket Lake Campground gatehouses. Agawa Bay Petro-Canada gas station and at the Red Rock Park Office.

Emergency Numbers:
Park Office 705-856-2284
Ontario Provincial Police 705-856-2233 or
Zenith 50,000
Ambulance 705-856-2335 or
Zenith 90,000
Forest Fire Reporting Zenith 92,000
Agawa Bay Work Centre 705-882-2026
Agawa Bay Gatehouse 705-882-2021

Rates And Dates

SEASONS AND FACILITIES:

Park Interior
May 6-October 30
Rabbit Blanket Lake Campground
May 6-October 30
Agawa Bay Campground
May 20-October 2
Crescent Lake Campground
June 17-September 5

Summer (June 17-September 5)

Agawa Bay, Crescent Lake and Rabbit Blanket Lake Campgrounds are open and fully operational. All campgrounds and day-use areas have vault toilets. Currently under construction in Agawa Bay Campground are two comfort stations with showers, flush toilets and laundry facilities. Rabbit Blanket Lake Campground has cold running water. Hand pumps are provided at Crescent Lake.

Interpretive Programs and activities are conducted at Agawa Bay and Rabbit Lake Campgrounds, from June 25 to September 4. Check the "What's Happening" schedules posted in the campgrounds for details. Interpreters are available at Agawa Rock Indian Pictograph site daily, 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m., June 25 to August 26.



Braving The Waves At Agawa Bay

Spring (May 6-June 16) and Fall (September 6-October 30)

Facilities and services are limited. Trails, canoe routes and day-use areas are open. Camping fees are collected through self-registration.

Winter (October 31-May 5)

Closed season; facilities and services not provided. Campgrounds are closed and locked. Visitors are welcome to ski, snowshoe and ice fish. Snowmobiles are not permitted. Park regulations banning live bait-fish and cans or bottles are still in effect (see page 7).

FEES:

- Campgrounds
- Agawa Bay \$10.25 per site
- Rabbit Blanket Lake/ Crescent Lake \$9.25 per site
- Additional Vehicle \$4.25 per vehicle
- Campsite Reservation Fee (Agawa Bay only) \$2.50 per site
- Group Camping \$7.00 per site plus \$1.50 per person

Interior Camping

- Adults (18-64 years of age) \$3.00 per person/ per night
- Youth (12-17 years of age) \$1.50 per person/ per night
- Children (under 12) No charge

Annual Vehicle

\$42.50 per vehicle/year



This tabloid was produced by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and published by the Michigan Club of the Voyageur Association. The cost of this tabloid was made possible by the generosity of the advertiser.

For more information on the Algoma Kinnarawina Travel Association, 307 Queen Street East Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario P6A 2A4 705-254-4293

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Cover Photo: Old Woman Bay

Lake Superior Provincial Park

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What's Happening?

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Join us for evening programs, hikes, campfires, skills, demonstrations and children's programs about the special features and history of Lake Superior Provincial Park. Actual events and times will be posted at gatehouses, the park office and various bulletin boards in the park.



"Spirits of the Coast" Walk



Campfire program at Agawa Bay.



Interpreters answer questions on site at Agawa Rock 10-4 daily.

Special Events: Enjoy the festive atmosphere of a campfire for singing and story telling; meet characters from the park's past on a "Spirits of the Coast" walk; or exchange ideas and learn about recreation skills and outdoor equipment at a demonstration on hiking, canoeing or outdoor cooking.



Agawa Bay Exhibit Centre.

Agawa Rock Indian Pictographs: Visit the pictographs; red ochre paintings of the Ojibway Indians. On an exposed rock face, a stone canvas, the Ojibway painted reflections of the life they knew and the spirits they worshipped. The 400 metre (1/4 mile) trail is rugged. You will descend through a rock chasm and learn about volcanoes, mythical thunderbirds and the ancient ways of the Ojibway people. In July and August, a park interpreter is at the site daily (10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.) to help you understand these mysterious paintings and the story of Agawa Rock.



"Logging Games" at an Evening Program.

Evening Programs: Slide shows and films presented at the outdoor amphitheatre (Agawa Bay and Rabbit Blanket Lake Campgrounds) are informative and entertaining. A variety of programs will help you learn more about the park and its fascinating history.



Evening programs are entertaining and informative.



Learning canoeing skills at a demonstration.

Conducted Walks: Scheduled weekly; an excellent way to see more of the park in an informal setting. Wear sturdy footwear and bring cameras, binoculars and insect repellent.

Review Of The Lake Superior Provincial Park Master Plan

This spring the Ministry of Natural Resources began the review of the Lake Superior Provincial Park Master Plan. This document sets direction for the management and development of the park resources and facilities. Review of the Plan is initiated to reconfirm with the public that the management and development policies reflect changing needs and conditions. Public comment will be included at several stages during the review of the Plan. Currently we are at Phase One of the review.

Background Information and Issues.

A tabloid regarding the Master Plan Review will be available in June. We encourage you to pick up a tabloid and comment on the up-coming issues.



Shoreline near Sinclair Cove.

Lake Superior Provincial Park Forest (Timber) Management Plan

Management of the timber resource is one of the permitted activities in the Recreation-Utilization Zones of Lake Superior Provincial Park. This is consistent with the Resource Products objective for the Park.

Forest Management Plans (more recently known as Timber Management Plans) are prepared by Ministry of Natural Resources' staff, along with public input. The current Plan for Lake Superior Provincial Park was prepared in 1985. This Plan provides long-term direction for the management of the timber resource for a 20 year period (1985 to 2005), but is updated every 5 years to ensure that changing needs and circumstances are being considered. Timber Management Plans describe areas that will be assessed, methods of harvesting timber and techniques for re-establishing and maintaining the forest.

Preparation of a new Timber Management Plan for the Recreation-Utilization Zones of Lake Superior Provincial Park will commence this fall. The Ministry of Natural Resources invites public involvement in preparation of the Plan. There will be four formal opportunities to contribute your views and concerns before the new Timber Management Plan is released, April 1, 1990. The Timber Management Plan will comply with any direction statements and policies contained in the Park Management (Master) Plan, also currently under review.

For more information, pick up the brochure "Timber Management Planning: Getting Involved Can Make a Difference", at any of the Lake Superior Provincial Park Offices or at any Ministry of Natural Resources District Office.

Lake Superior Provincial Park

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Day-Trips In The Park

Lake Superior Provincial Park offers a variety of attractions to campers and travellers. Eleven hiking trails, seven canoe routes and four day-use picnic areas, provide excellent opportunities to see the park. Following are several recommended tours, taking several hours to a day each. Further details on hiking trails and canoe routes are available in the following brochures: Hiking Trails, Canoeing, Old Woman/Sand River Canoe Routes and the Park Map. (Includes information on the Coastal Hiking Trail).

THE STORY BENEATH YOUR FEET

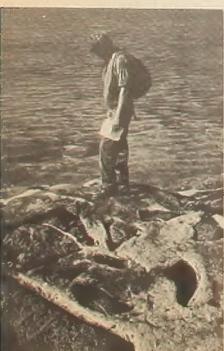
Distance: 5 km — 10 km
Time: 1 hour — 8 hours

The park's geology is one of its most striking features, particularly along the Lake Superior shoreline. There are several, easily accessible, areas where you can spend a few hours or a whole day exploring the rocks along the shore.

The Rocky Point at the south end of Agawa Bay Campground has some good examples of dykes, where molten rock has intruded cracks in the granite bedrock. The majority of the dykes in the park are diabase, a dark rock. At the end of the Agawa Rocky Point is a red dyke, believed to be syenite. At this same location are good examples of: one rock intruding another; banded rocks separated under heat and pressure; and granite with large crystals due to slow-cooling.

Faults can be seen at the Agawa Rock Pictograph Site and at Old Woman Bay day-use area. These cliff faces represent faults, or breaks in the earth along which movement or uplifting has occurred.

Over thousands of years ice and water have broken down the bedrock, reworking it to beaches of boulder, pebble and sand. Good examples of this can be seen along the Coastal Hiking Trail between Katherine Cove and Coldwater (10 km return, 6-8 hours).



Coastal trail north of Katherine Cove.

EXPLORE THE MIRIMOKI WETLANDS BY CANOE

Distance: 11 km, round trip
Time: 6-8 hours



Moose come to the wetlands to feed on aquatic plants.



Between Mijinemungshing and Mirimoki Lakes lies one of the largest wetlands in the park, the Mirimoki Wetlands. Extensive floating sphagnum mats support plants such as: cranberry; insect-eating plants; Bladderwort; Pitcher Plant and Sundew; and Orchids: Arthousia and Rose Pogonia. In the open water Fragrant White Waterlilies and Bullhead Lilies are rooted by thick fleshy tubers.

The Mirimoki Wetlands is a good place to look for moose who come to feed on aquatic vegetation. Moose are good swimmers and may actually dive to reach the fleshy tubers. Osprey come regularly to fish and Great Blue Heron wade, searching for fish, frogs and crayfish. The diversity of insects support songbirds such as: kingbirds, flycatchers, warblers, blackbirds and swallows. Take care not to disturb plants or animals when exploring the wetlands.

A word of caution: Mijinemungshing Lake is the largest interior lake in the Park; winds can cause the lake to be rough; paddle close to shore.

ORPHAN LAKE TRAIL: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LANDSCAPES OF LAKE SUPERIOR

Distance: 11 km, loop
Time: 2-4 hours

One of the most popular trails, Orphan Lake introduces visitors to the diverse landscapes that make up Lake Superior Provincial Park.



Superior Lookout, Orphan Lake Trail.

The trail traverses a transition between 2 forest zones; the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Forest and the Boreal Forest. The trail begins on the well-drained uplands. Here you will find yellow birch and sugar maple of the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Forest. As the trail descends to Lake Superior, the forest changes to Boreal, with spruce, balsam fir and white birch. This is an excellent trail to sample the variety of wildflowers found in the park.

FENTON-TREEBY: INTRODUCTION TO THE PARK INTERIOR

Length: 16 km, loop
Time: 8 hours



Fenton Lake

The Fenton-Treby Canoe Route provides the opportunity to spend a day paddling some of the interior lakes. Along this chain of 8 lakes, portages are short (20 m - 150 m). Treby Lake is particularly picturesque; with numerous islands and a shore that is lined with red and white pine trees.

The Fenton-Treby route offers a variety of fishing opportunities. Fenton Lake is stocked with spale (lake trout x brook trout); deep, cool Treby Lake supports lake trout; and brook trout are found in Shakwa Lake.

More detailed information on this route is contained in the "Canoeing" brochure.

GARGANTUA: RUGGED AND RE-MOTE

Distance: 2 km, round trip to Gargantua Harbour; access to Coastal Hiking Trail (40 km)
Time: 4 hours — full day (includes drive from Highway 17).

Gargantua is characterized by cobble and sand beaches, islands and a rugged shoreline. It is 11 km from Highway 17 to Gargantua; the road is rough, allow 45 minutes.



Cobble beach at Gargantua.

Human interest in the area goes back to the time of the Ojibwa, at least 2500 years ago. This area was sacred to the Ojibwa. Devil's Warehouse Island is believed to be a source of the red ochre Pictograph paint. Caves on the island were said to hold birch bark scrolls on which sacred rites of the Mede (Medicine) Society were written. A short lookout trail from Gargantua Harbour leads to the ridge overlooking the islands. Devil's Warehouse can be recognized by its prominent cliff.

In more recent times (1889-1950) Gargantua Harbour provided refuge for commercial fishermen. Today only the remnants of the boathouse and one cabin remain. The rusted hull of the Columbus lies offshore; the steamer sank after it caught fire in 1909.

Gargantua provides access to the Coastal Hiking Trail. (For more information obtain a copy of the Park Map).

METRIC CONVERSIONS

Metric	Imperial
1 centimetre (cm)	0.3937 inches
1 metre (m)	3.281 feet
1 kilometre (km)	0.6214 miles
1 sq. kilometre	0.386 square miles

Conversion °C to °F: multiply °C by 1.8, add 32.

Lake Superior Provincial Park

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Merlins have been nesting at Agawa Bay since 1966.

A shrill ki-ki-ki-kee, announces the arrival of the Merlin, also known as the Pigeon Hawk. The Merlin is related to the Peregrine Falcon, an endangered species. Merlins are average-sized falcons (30 cm/12 in long); males have blue-grey backs and females are brown; both have boldly streaked breasts. A streamlined body and long pointed wings, make falcons the swiftest birds of prey. The Peregrine Falcon has been reported to dive at speeds of 165-330 km/hr (100-200 m/ph). Peregrines hunt from a high altitude. When prey — mostly birds — is spotted, the Peregrine goes into a dive partially folding its wings to reduce resistance. The prey is either knocked down with a powerful blow from the feet or plucked from the air. Merlins do not dive at their prey from great heights but rather use quick wing-beats and veering flight 50-70 km/hr (30-45 m/ph), to overtake small birds, plucking them from the air. Merlins feed on birds, mammals and insects, including: pigeons, flickers, jays, swallows, warblers and sandpipers, squirrels, mice, bats, toads, snakes,

dragonflies, butterflies, grasshoppers and spiders.

The female Merlin is larger than the male. In most other birds males may be slightly larger, however, in hawks and falcons the females are larger. One theory for this difference in size suggests that it enables a pair to feed on a wider range of prey; the female able to kill larger prey; the male selecting smaller prey.

Falcons mate for life, mated pairs return to the same area year after year. If one of the pair dies, a new mate will be found, usually within a few days during the breeding season. Falcons don't build their own nests. Merlins will lay their eggs in the hollow of a tree, a woodpecker hole or an old nest of a hawk or crow. Merlin nests have been recorded in the Agawa Bay Campground since 1966. Merlins have also nested at Rabbit Blanket Lake Campground, Red Rock Park Headquarters and Old Woman Bay.

In early May, the Merlin's high pitch-

ed calls proclaim their territory. At this time of year the campgrounds are usually still closed. By the time the eggs are laid (5-6) and young are hatching, the area around their nest may be bustling with the activity of campers. This has not seemed to affect the success of the Merlins. They seem fearless of humans, however, Merlins will fiercely defend their nest. Last summer three young were raised at Agawa Bay. By mid-July the young have fledged; they have left the nest but are still dependent on the adults. At this time, there is much noise and commotion around the nesting area as the young develop their flying skills. Once they have fledged, the young will take only a few weeks to learn to fly. They will soon be independent, ready to migrate south for the winter.

In the fall, Merlins migrate to the southern United States and northern South America. Their migrations closely follow the departure and arrival dates of the birds they prey on.

Guess Who's Coming To Dinner

One of the many enjoyable memories of camping is the presence of animals near your campsite. Many campers enjoy feeding a chipmunk or squirrel by hand. However, this is not always in the best interest of the animals. Before you feed wildlife, think about how this may affect the animal. Who will feed them in the fall when the campgrounds are empty? Some animals can become dependent on your handouts. In particular, the young need to learn to gather food on their own. By feeding wildlife we may actually reduce their chance of surviving the winter.

Although the chipmunks, squirrels and gulls may seem to appreciate our food, it may not be the best diet for the animal.

There may be adverse consequences for those providing handouts as well. Animals can bite. Although rabies is not common in this area, a wild animal which has bitten must be tested for rabies. Unfortunately this means destroying the animal. If the animal can not be located, a person who has been bitten may have to undergo rabies treatment.

Animals can also be destructive to equipment, gnawing tents and containers to get at food. In addition, some less desirable dinner guests such as skunks or bears may also come looking for a free meal.

To avoid unpleasant experiences with wildlife, keep your campsite clean and free of litter. Store food and garbage in your trunk. Do not feed wildlife; this is in the best interests of the animals and the next campers will appreciate it too. You will still be able to enjoy wildlife at your campsite, but they will be more "wild".



Unwanted guests, such as skunks may come looking for handouts.

Wawa and District Chamber of Commerce extends an invitation to all park visitors to visit

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ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN: Rev. Clifford Bee - 856-2584. Sunday School 11:00 a.m., Sunday Service 11:00 a.m., 9:15 a.m. Hawk, 7:30 p.m. While River.

CALVARY PERECOSTAL CHURCH: Rev. Peter Dunn - 856-2455. Sunday School 11:00 a.m., Morning Service 11:00 a.m., Evening Service 7:00 p.m.

FIRST UNITED CHURCH: Rev. Paul James - 856-2926. Sunday Worship Service, June and Sept. 11:00 a.m.; July and August 10:00 a.m. Bloor Street, Wawa.

WAWA BAPTIST CHURCH: 856-7134 or 856-4567. Sunday School 9:55 a.m., Worship Service 11:00 a.m., Evening Service 7:30 p.m. Rev. Hanson, Elder, Nursery provided.

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Lake Superior Provincial Park

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Ontario Resident Sport Fishing Licence

All anglers, resident and non-resident, require a sport fishing licence with the exception of:

- residents of Ontario under 18 or 65 and over;
- handicapped residents of Ontario;
- status Indians fishing on their own reserve or treaty area; and
- non-residents or Canadian residents under 17 accompanied by a licensed adult.

Ontario residents do not require species tags for Lake Trout and Muskrat.

Most of the revenue from the fishing licence is used to improve angling opportunities in Ontario; providing additional funds for research, restocking, habitat protection, public education and cleaning up polluted fisheries.



Salmon fishing along the Michipicoten River.

Where Is Secret Lake?

Ask any angler where the best fishing lake is and they'll tell you, "Secret Lake". By knowing the local species and their habits, you can have fishing success without searching for the elusive Secret Lake.

Lake Superior Provincial Park has one of the finest trout fisheries in North America. Trout are fussy fish, they like their water clean, well oxygenated and cold. Four species of trout are found in the park: lake trout thrive in deep, cold lakes; brook trout flourish in the shallower, cool lakes and rivers; spilake (a brook trout/lake trout hybrid) are stocked in highway corridor lakes; and rainbow trout are seasonal migrants in the park's coastal areas and rivers.

Trout are well camouflaged to blend in with their surroundings. The silver-sided lake trout inhabit the grey, colourless waters below the thermocline (the area of a lake that represents the transition between upper cool waters and deeper cold waters). The colourful brook trout inhabits the multi-hued sunlit shallows. In fact, the brook trout is one of the most colourful fish in Canada.

Trout are not really difficult to lure into the frying pan and this makes them highly vulnerable to angling pressure. Some of the factors which make trout susceptible to overfishing include: low productivity of northern waters; competition for food with other fish species; and predation by herons, loons, gulls and otters. There are special regulations in force to protect these trout from over-fishing. The restriction of vehicle access, motorboats and live bait-fish help to provide continuous high quality angling opportunities for trout. Fishing with barbless hooks and "catch and release" fishing are two ways anglers can help maintain high quality fishing in the park. "Catch and release" fishing encourages

fishermen to keep only what they need to eat.

One of the highlights of an outdoor experience is the sound of fresh trout fillets, sizzling in a frying pan. The following fishing tips can help you to enjoy one of nature's finest delicacies.



Fishing the rapids near the mouth of the Sand River.

- Know your fish and its habits: Lake trout eat fish and inhabit cold waters 10 to 50 metres deep in the warm summer months and in cold waters 5 to 15 metres deep in the spring and fall. Brook trout eat insects and crustaceans in cool, shallow waters with an abundance of cover or shade. In rivers fish in deep pools around log jams or boulders or in rapids and under overhanging vegetation. In lakes, fish in 2 to 10 metres of water, especially near beaver lodges and fallen trees or near underwater structures such as sunken logs, boulders, weed beds, gravel bars or drop-offs.
- Trout avoid bright sunlight, noise and erratic movements, so fish on cloudy days during the cooler parts of the day such as mornings and evenings. Keep noise and movement to a minimum.
- Trout will often gorge themselves on feeding binges such as during insect hatches. Cast towards ris-

ing and feeding trout with imitation insects or flies to take advantage of this glutony.

- Trout can be lazy feeders. Present "easy" food by imitating wounded or frightened prey or by dropping bait near likely hiding places.

- Finally weather plays some part in angling success. Trout appear to be as inactive on hot, sunny days as the anglers above them. Fishing trivia such as old wives tales, solunar tables, and local superstitions have all developed from years of fishing experiences and weather observations. Remember this short rhyme to help improve your angling luck in Lake Superior Provincial Park:

Wind from the west, fish bite the best

Wind from the north, fish go forth

Wind from the east, fish bite the least

Wind from the south, blows bait into their mouths.

Lakes Stocked in Lake Superior Provincial Park Since 1981

LAKE	SPECIES
Almonte	Brook Trout
Baby	Brook Trout
Colette	Brook Trout, Spilake
Crescent	Brook Trout
Dad	Brook Trout
Doc Greig	Rainbow Trout, Spilake
Fenton	Spilake
Henry	Brook Trout
MacGregor	Brook Trout, Spilake
Magoun	Brook Trout
Mom	Brook Trout
Mudhole	Brook Trout
Orphan	Brook Trout
Rabbit Blanket	Brook Trout, Spilake
Rainbow	Brook Trout
Red Rock	Rainbow Trout, Spilake

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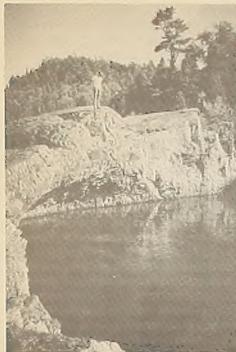
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Lake Superior Provincial Park

PAGE 7

SUMMER 1988

Hike On



Coastal Hiking Trail near Rhyolite Cove.

Canadian Hiking Trail Associations across the country are combining efforts to complete an ambitious project, a coast to coast trail, The Canadian National Trail. Already 10 per cent of the trail has been completed by hiking clubs and associations across Canada. One of these associations in Ontario, the Voyageur Trail Association, incorporates the efforts of hiking trail clubs from Manitoulin Island to Thunder Bay. To date, approximately 400 km of the proposed 1100 km Voyageur Trail has been completed. Portions of the trail crossing Provincial and National Parks are being planned and maintained by these parks.

The Voyageur Trail is in a unique location; it provides a link to the Canadian National Trail as well as to the Bruce Trail. On Manitoulin Island, at Tobermory, Ontario, the proposed Voyageur Trail will join the Bruce Trail via a three hour ferry connection to the Bruce Peninsula. The Bruce Trail traverses the Niagara Escarpment from Tobermory to Niagara Falls. From the Bruce Trail

hikers can then connect with the United States trail network at the Finger Lakes Trail which eventually joins the Appalachian Trail.

You can hike a portion of the Canadian National Trail in Lake Superior Provincial Park along the Coastal Hiking Trail. This is a rugged trail recommended for experienced hikers. Currently 40 km of the proposed 150 km Coastal Hiking Trail is now open.

The completion of the national trail will depend on Provincial and Federal work programs and on volunteers. For information on building Ontario's trail system or on joining a hiking club contact:

Voyageur Trail Association
P.O. Box 66
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 5L0
HIKE ON!!!

INTERIOR USER INFORMATION

Overnight travellers to the interior of Lake Superior Provincial Park must purchase an Interior Camping Permit. Permits and information on fees are available at major entry points to the park interior and at park offices. These permits allow park personnel to monitor interior park use and schedule maintenance work based on the level of recorded use. Interior Permits are not required by visitors at day-use areas; however, day users are asked to sign the registers at interior entry points such as the hiking trails.

A can and bottle ban is in effect for all interior users. Food and beverage containers designed for repeated use and for which no deposit is charged, and burnable containers designed for dehydrated foods are permissible. Wide-mouth plastic containers and squeeze tubes are good suggestions for jams, peanut butter, honey, mustard, ketchup, etc. This ban is not in effect for day-use areas and campgrounds.

Camp only at designated campsites and use latrines or privies where present.

The Cold Facts

THE COLD FACTS

Every year too many outdoor recreationists succumb to hypothermia. Hypothermia is the lowering of the body core temperature — it can be serious, even fatal. It is not just a cold weather problem.

Hypothermia is most common in spring and fall at -1° to 10°C (30°F to 50°F), when a person is wet and/or exposed to wind; or when tired and energy is not being replenished. By following your 4 defenses against hypothermia, you can enjoy the outdoors all year.

Avoid Exposure: stay dry; protect yourself from the wind, use rain gear and extra clothing before you get wet and cold;

Stop Exposure: get out of the wind and rain, set up a shelter, build a fire and drink hot fluids before you are exhausted;

Detect Hypothermia: watch yourself

and others for symptoms (victims often deny they are in trouble); shivering, slow mental and physical responses (slurred speech, stumbling), irrational behavior, drowsiness, (don't let victim sleep), unconsciousness;

Treat Hypothermia: get to medical aid immediately, if medical aid is not available; get victim out of wind, cold, rain; remove all wet clothes; get into dry clothes and sleeping bag; skin to skin contact is the most effective way to rewarm a victim; give sips of warm, sweet fluids (non-alcoholic); prevent further loss of body heat.

These easy to remember COLD facts will help you avoid hypothermia:

C — stay COMFORTABLE
O — OUTER garments should be windproof
L — LAYER clothing
D — keep DRY



Interior Campers,
Burnt Rock Pool.

Help conserve firewood by building small fires or using campstoves for cooking. Use only dead wood for fuel. The cutting of live vegetation for any purpose is strictly prohibited.

The park map provides information on hiking trails, canoe routes and the park interior. These may be purchased for \$2.00 at park offices.

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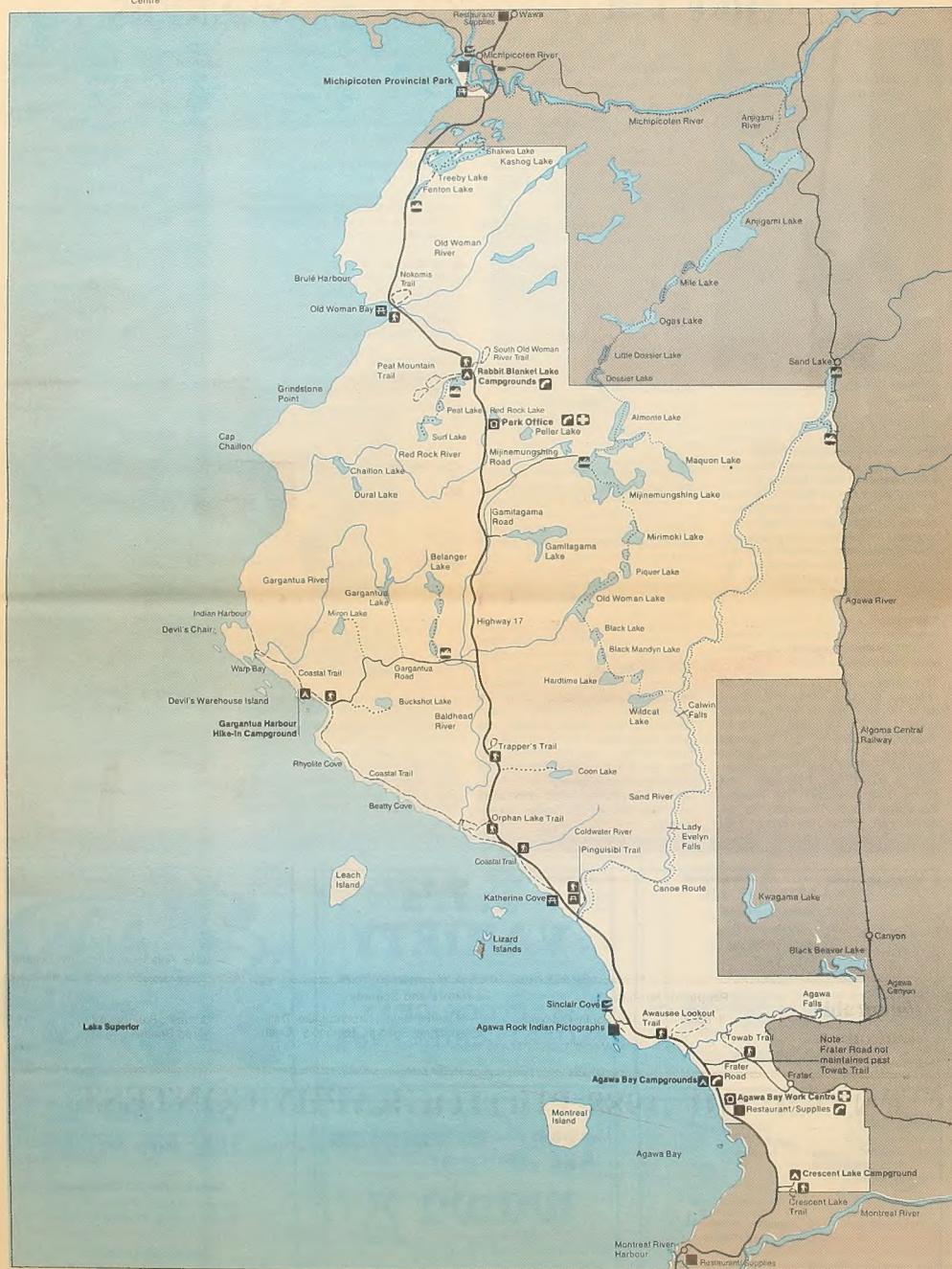
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- Picnic Area
- Campground
- First Aid Station
- Trail
- Hiking Trail Access Point
- Canoe Route
- Canoe Route Access Point
- Park Work Centre
- Boat Launch



Lake Superior Provincial Park

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SUMMER 1988

1987 PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST WINNERS

First

"Still Waters", Agawa Bay
—Joanne Beange, Espanola, Ontario



People in the Park

Second

"Nature's Friends", Agawa Falls, Towab Trail
—Barb Leschishin, Wawa, Ontario



Nature and Scenery



First

"Braving the Elements", Old Woman Bay
—Barb Leschishin, Wawa, Ontario

Honourable Mention

People in the Park

"Meditation on the South Old Woman River Trail"
—Ellen Jaffe Blitz, Woodstock, Ontario

Nature and Scenery

"Superior Blue", Orphan Lake Trail
—Joanne Beange, Espanola, Ontario

Second

"Lake Superior", Coastal Trail
—J. M. Anderson, King City, Ontario

ENTER THE 1988 PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST

People and the great outdoors! There are two categories in this annual photography contest:

1) People in the Park
2) Nature and Scenery in Lake Superior Provincial Park.

Contest Guidelines

—Entries should be marked on the back identifying the category, title, location in the park and name and address of the photographer.

—Photographs should be an 8 x 10

print, unmounted, colour or black and white.

—Entries will be accepted until December 31, 1988

Prizes

First Prize - Photo-hiker (day pack with padded section for camera and lenses) and 2 weeks free camping at Lake Superior Provincial Park.
Second Prize - Day pack and 1 week free camping at Lake Superior Provincial Park.

Honourable Mention - Park crest and 3 nights free camping at Lake Superior Provincial Park.

—Camping prizes are transferrable to family or friends.

Notes

—Photographs will be returned in stamped self-addressed envelopes only.

—Winning photographs will be held for 9 months for use in Ministry of Natural Resources and park publications regarding the photo con-

test and for display at Park Information Centres.

—Photographs are juried by a panel of artists.

—Employees of Lake Superior Provincial Park are ineligible.

—Judges reserve the right to reassign photographs to different categories.

—Entries should be sent to Lake Superior Provincial Park, P.O. Box 1160, Wawa, Ontario P0S 1K0
—Enter as often as you like

Lake Superior Provincial Park

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SUMMER 1988

Wandering Caribou

Since 1982, the Ministry of Natural Resources has been conducting a program to re-establish Woodland Caribou to islands in Lake Superior. A total of 20 Caribou have been transferred from the Slave Islands near Terrace Bay; 8 to Michipicoten Island Provincial Park, 13 on Montreal Island and 3 on Leach Island; and one lone bull wandering the Superior shoreline.

One male, transferred to Leach Island in 1986, took to wandering last fall, covering over 150 km in 3 weeks. The radio-collared Caribou was first seen on October 17, swimming in Michipicoten Harbour (north of Lake Superior Provincial Park); on October 12 it was spotted again at Old Woman Bay; on November 1 fresh tracks were found at Gargantu Harbour; and on November 7 its radio signal was picked up near Montreal River Harbour.

The Caribou was not sighted again until early April, when it was seen near Mamainse Harbour; by late April it had reached Pancake Provincial Park. The recorded journey of

this bull Caribou now totals over 300 km.

The present Woodland Caribou population is estimated to be: 25 on Michipicoten Island Provincial Park, 13 on Montreal Island and 3 on Leach Island; and one lone bull wandering the Superior shoreline.



Bull Caribou being transferred to Lake Superior Provincial Park.

We're Looking For Friends...

In several of Ontario's Provincial Parks (Algonquin, Quetico and Killarney), groups are organizing to assist parks in achieving their goals, particularly as they relate to environmental education. These non-profit groups are commonly referred to as "co-operating associations" or "Friends" organizations. Through these associations visitors and volunteers are able to actively assist park staff with interpretive activities and programs. "Friends" may also assist the park in producing park publications or in undertaking major capital projects, such as a bookstore which would sell "Friends" products, including posters and publications on various aspects of the Park's natural and cultural history.

If you would be interested in supporting a co-operating association, or learning more about such an organization, please fill out the form below and drop it off at any Park Office or mail to:

Park Superintendent
Lake Superior Provincial Park
P.O. Box 1160
Wawa, Ontario
PO5 1K0

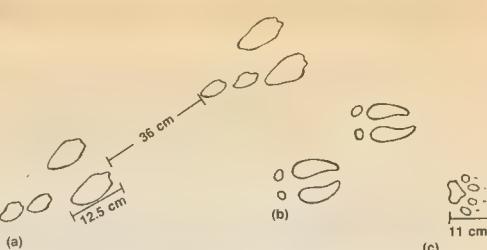
Name:
Address:
City/Town:
Postal/Zip Code:
Province/State:

Lake Superior Provincial Park supports a diversity of birds and mammals. Here are some tips to improve your chances of seeing wildlife in the park:

- Dusk and dawn are the best times to view wildlife; animals are most inactive between mid-morning and late afternoon.
- Look for animal tracks and signs of their activities as well, such as scats and evidence of feeding.
- Take along binoculars and field guides to improve your chances of observing and identifying wildlife, particularly birds.
- There are good wildlife viewing opportunities along roads as well as in more remote areas of the park.
- Wetlands are productive areas; a variety of mammals and birds nest and feed in wetlands. Try Trapper's Trail or canoe into the Mirimoksi Wetlands or Rabbit Blanket Lake Wetlands.
- Waiting quietly for wildlife takes considerable patience (and fly repellent), but will improve your chances of observing their activities.
- Take care not to disturb nests or adults with young; it may cause adults to abandon the nest.



Waiting patiently for wildlife can result in good viewing and photography opportunities.



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Lake Superior Provincial Park

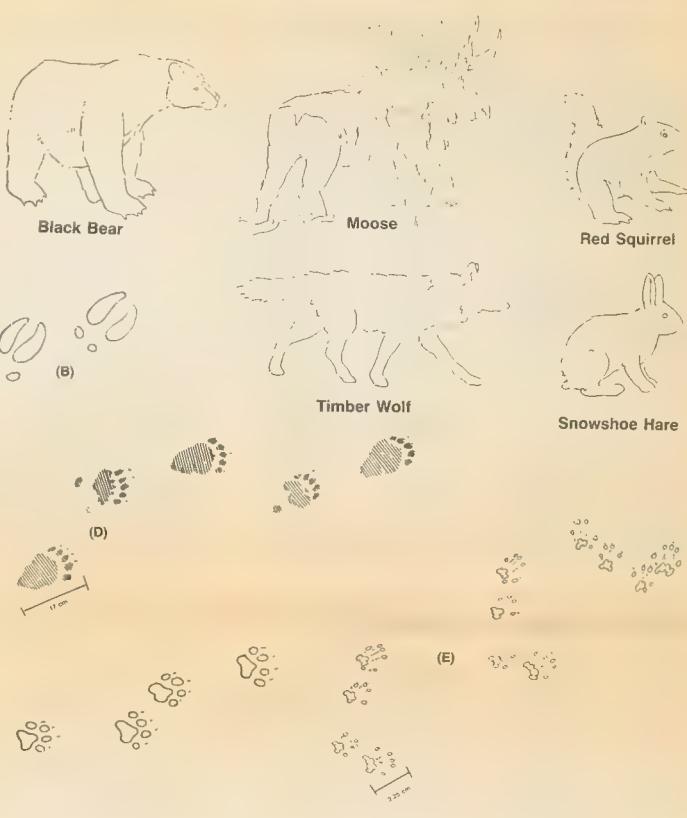
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SUMMER 1988

Who Goes There?

Become a wildlife detective . . . search for the clues animals leave behind. Like pieces of a puzzle, tracks, scats and feeding evidence, can often be used to interpret the activities of wildlife; who was there, what direction they were travelling, what they ate, etc.

Here are some tracks of animals common to Lake Superior Provincial Park. Can you match these tracks with the animals? Answers on Page 14.



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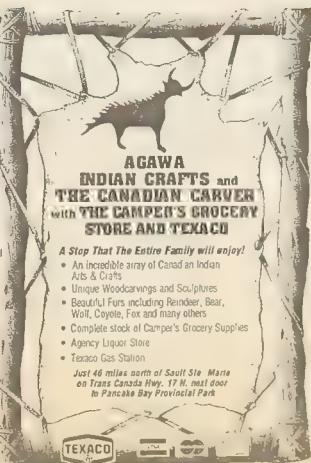
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Lake Superior Provincial Park

PAGE 12

SUMMER 1988

Stone Canvas



Agawa Rock Indian Pictograph site.

Along the shore of Lake Superior a precarious ledge leads visitors to a stone canvas from the past. For centuries Ojibwa Indians painted red ochre symbols at the site they called Wazhenaubikinungwina Augawong (Inscription Rock). Today these symbols are called pictographs and modern travellers know the site as Agawa Rock. Pictographs differ from petroglyphs; pictographs are paintings on rock, whereas petroglyphs are carvings into the rock surface. With the exception of one recent carving (since 1970), petroglyphs are uncommon in this area. The hard granite rock would have been difficult to carve with tools of bone and stone.

Fish; weasel, mythical serpent or other animal.

Pictographs and petroglyphs are generally referred to as Rock Art. Rock Art research is a relatively new study in Canada, pioneered by the late Selwyn Dewdney. During a 15 year study, Dewdney recorded close to 300 pictograph and petroglyph sites between Saskatchewan and Quebec. Dewdney found the Agawa Rock Pictographs in 1958 following a 14 month search. Dewdney began looking for the site after coming across an 1851 account of Agawa Rock written by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, an Indian Agent in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Although Schoolcraft never visited Agawa Rock, he recorded stories as told to him by Shingwauk, an Ojibwa Shaman (medicine man). From memory, Shingwauk reproduced the drawings on birchbark. According to Shingwauk there was a corresponding set of pictographs on the south shore of Lake Superior but these have never been found.

What motivated the artists to paint and carve these figures and what do they symbolize in their lives? The pictographs were likely painted for various reasons. Some may be records of great events. Shingwauk reported to Schoolcraft that a powerful chief named Myeegun, "the wolf of the mermaid" raised a war party of 50 men on the south shore and then crossed Lake Superior to battle at Agawa. It is unlikely that Myeegun's war party battled against the Ojibwa at Agawa, since they were allies, rather they may have been joining forces to battle the Iroquois to the southeast. Schoolcraft noted that there were also "three objects of reliance" which would serve as "allies" or protectors. The figures and the four canoes may portray this story. The horse and rider have been interpreted as a self-portrait of Myeegun; the circles representing suns, indicating the four day journey to Agawa Bay.

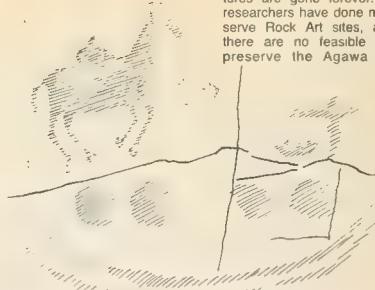
Canoe; Caribou, Moose or Deer.

Other pictographs at Agawa Rock may represent vision quests, or dreams. The Ojibwa found strength in their dreams; through prolonged hunger, thirst, isolation and deprivation, their mental control would weaken and images of the inner self broke through. These vision quests, played a significant role in their survival, providing the link between the Ojibwa and their spiritual world. The vision quest was used to reveal a protector or personal guardian, as part of the coming of age ceremony. Members of the Mede or Grand Medicine Society, also used vision quests to foretell of events to come or to reveal special healing powers. Dewdney suggested that the Myeegun story may have also been a dream rather than a historic event.



Canoe, Mishepezhieu and mythical serpents.

One of the most striking figures at Agawa Rock is the spine-backed creature. This is believed to be Mishepezhieu, the horned lynx, the spirit who presided over the waters. It was Mishepezhieu who controlled Lake Superior. If Mishepezhieu was content, the water would be calm but if enraged, the horned lynx could whip the lake into a great storm by lashing his tail. The Ojibwa showed their respect to Mishepezhieu with offerings of tobacco. Alongside Mishepezhieu appears two snakes with legs, said to represent the deep swift current, and a canoe.



Myeegun on horseback, canoe and four suns.

Some animal figures at Agawa Rock may represent clan symbols or totems, images of personal identity. The fish may symbolize the Awaussea (Catfish) Clan. Pictographs of moose and caribou may relate to hunting rituals. Others may depict ceremonies such as the bears, held sacred, and the two figures who appear to be exchanging goods or making an offering. Perhaps some paintings are simply artistic expression.

The art of pictograph painting is thought to date back 1200 years in Ontario. Researchers have suggested that the horse and rider are among the most recent paintings, dating back approximately 150 years. Others could be several hundred years old. How is it that the pictographs have resisted the elements for so long? The Ojibwa made their pictograph paint from the rock haematite, a material high in iron ore, which gives the paint its ochre colour. The haematite was ground to a fine powder and then likely mixed with fish oil or bear grease to make a paste. One site where haematite has been found is Devil's Warehouse Island, 32 km northwest of Agawa Rock.

the rocks and the best of the pictures are gone forever..." Although researchers have done much to conserve Rock Art sites, at this time there are no feasible methods to preserve the Agawa Rock site.

Protective structures could not withstand the conditions on Lake Superior. The trail to Agawa Rock is short but very rugged. Once visitors arrive at the site, the lake conditions may prohibit walking out on the ledge. The first few pictographs can be viewed under most conditions. An interpreter is at the site in July and August, 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. **A Word of Caution: Use extreme caution at the pictograph site, rocks can be slippery when wet and waves can be unpredictable.**



Figure in canoe with caribou or deer.

Some visitors ask why there isn't a railing or walkway to make it easier to see the pictographs. Between 1962 and 1970 there were several attempts at installing walkways at the site. Although the steel frame was designed to withstand storms and ice it was damaged several times. These efforts were no match for the powers of Mishepezhieu. Perhaps it is the intention of the spirits presiding over Agawa Rock that we come to this sacred place along a precarious ledge in much the same way that the Ojibwa did hundreds of years ago.



Two bears; two figures may be holding drums.

For information on other Rock Art sites in Ontario contact:

PICTOGRAPHHS

Missinalbi Provincial Park

c/o 120 Cherry Street

Chapleau, Ontario

POM 1K0

Quetico Provincial Park

Atikokan, Ontario

POT 1K0

Bon Echo Provincial Park

R.R. #1

Cloy, Ontario

KOH 1K0

PETROGLYPHS

Petrograph Provincial Park

R.R. #2

Lakefield, Ontario

LOL 2H0

Lake Superior Provincial Park

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SUMMER 1988

Shipwrecks On Lake Superior

Lake Superior Provincial Park's history is intrinsically bound to the story of Lake Superior; from the days of the birchbark canoes and the voyageurs, through to commercial fishermen and modern lake freighters. The lake has provided access to the park, scenic beauty, recreation, a mythical focus point and has been the scene of maritime tragedies.

In his book *Four Way Lodge*, C. B. Reed states, "There is a mysterious power, elemental and unfriendly to settlement, that watches the north shore." According to Reed, the spirit lashes out at hapless passing vessels and is often active in conjunction with the apparition of a spectral white canoe.

Gordon Lightfoot sings of the killer gales of November in "The Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald", and attaches other anthropomorphic attributes to "Mother Superior". The sinking of the Edmund Fitzgerald also revived maritime tales concerning the "Three Sisters" — a series of three gigantic waves with the power to break the backs of the largest and strongest lake freighters. Whether the "elemental power" responsible for wrecks such as the "Edmund Fitzgerald" is "mysterious and unfriendly" is a point interpreted according to our personal beliefs.

The physical power of the elements on the lake is, unfortunately, a fact and it is the months of November and December that she lashes out in full force.

There have been over half a dozen shipwrecks recorded along the shoreline of Lake Superior Provincial Park since 1900. One of the most tragic of these, the wreck of the tug "Reliance", occurred 65 years ago on December 13, 1922.

The "Reliance" foundered in the face of a winter gale on the rocks of the Lizard Islands at approximately 10:00 a.m., carrying a crew and passengers totalling 35 persons. Nine persons aboard a small lifeboat drifted into shore near the mouth of the



The wreck of the Reliance.

Sand River and 22 others made it to the Lizard Islands. Three persons drowned and a fourth died from exposure.

Those who made it to the mainland were aware that the closest settlers were Mr. and Mrs. Dave Bussineau at Agawa Bay. The distance was 13 kilometres (8 miles) as the crow flies and close to double that along the rocky shoreline. The first five arrived at Agawa Bay at 3:30 in the afternoon of the following day "hungry, tired and footsore, two with frozen toes". Two others made it to the Bussineau's home that evening. Dave Bussineau and his son, Harry, went in search of the remaining two, the cook and his wife, who were last seen five or six miles back. It wasn't

until 11:00 a.m. the next morning that Dave and Harry returned with the couple, the woman was unable to walk and was pulled in by toboggan

The area was combed by volunteers over the next two days and on the 18th, the lug "Gray" rescued the 22 persons stranded on the Lizard Islands. The cook's wife convalesced in Mrs. Bussineau's care until December 20 when she was moved to Sault Ste. Marie via the Algoma Central Railway.

The wreck of the "Reliance" is the only well-documented shipwreck along the Park's shoreline. Her story is passed on through works such as C. B. Reed's, *Four Way Lodge*, the diary of Mary Bussineau and the recollections of Harry Bussineau. No such accounts exist for the "Golspie", which was stranded in Brule Harbour in 1906 or the "Lambton" which foundered off Caribou Island in 1922. We know the "Columbus" caught fire while docked at Gargantu Harbour in 1909. Her lines were cut and she drifted out to burn and sink 70 feet from shore where she still rests today. Little is known of the "Neptune" which ran aground off Leach Island in the 1960's or of the "Telegram" which ran aground on Telegraph Rock.

The Park Logo



Our park logo was designed in 1979 to symbolize the park theme: "Man's response to a rugged shore and hard to penetrate hinterland". The logo portrays Old Woman Bay, here sheer cliffs meet Lake Superior, a scene which depicts the rugged nature of Lake Superior Provincial Park.

EARN A PARK LOGO BUTTON



Boy Scouts earn their buttons cleaning up garbage at day-use areas.



Waves crash against Agawa Rock during a fall storm.

Early settlers depended on the lake for transportation and supplies.

No doubt there are countless other vessels which have been lost over the centuries. Even those who knew the lake well could fall victim to Lake Superior's unpredictable nature.

Help us keep Lake Superior Provincial Park clean and earn a park button. Clean up garbage left by others in the campground, the interior or at a day-use area. To earn your button contact the Gatehouse or the Park Office for details and information on areas needing special attention.

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What's In A Name: The French Influence

Many geographic names in Ontario reflect the influence of the early French explorers and voyageurs. In particular, the voyageur trade route between Quebec and Northwestern Ontario bears many French names



Lookouts along the Nokomis Trail provide a panoramic view of Old Woman Bay.



Voyageurs paddled along the shores of Lake Superior for over 200 years.

LAC SUPERIEUR (Lake Superior) was named in the 1640s, not in reference to its size (largest of the Great Lakes), but rather because of its location at the top of the chain of Great Lakes.

SAULT STE. MARIE means "rapids of St. Mary". The French Jesuit missionaries named their mission Ste. Marie du Sault after the Virgin Mary.

BRULE HARBOUR is a recent name, first recorded on 1906 maps. The harbour was likely named after Etienne Brûlé, the first European to reach Lake Superior in 1622.

MONTRÉAL ISLAND and **MONTREAL RIVER** were named after the city of Montreal in 1731.

GARGANTUA first appeared as Cape Gargantua in 1826 and was likely named by the voyageurs long before then. Gargantua is a classical French mythical character noted for his great physical and intellectual desires.

OLD WOMAN BAY may be translated from one of several origins. It may have an Ojibwa origin, named for Nokomis or grandmother. The voyageurs also refer to "La Vieille", the gentle breeze of the Old Woman, a favourable wind which filled their sails.

CAP CHAILLON first appears as "Cap des Chaillons" on 1744 maps. The Cape may have been named for Jean-Baptiste de Saint-Ours Deschallons, a Colonial Officer who commanded at Fort Kaministiquia (Thunder Bay, Ontario) from 1721-1723. He commissioned voyageurs to take merchandise from Montreal to the northwest in exchange for furs. A second possible origin of the name may have come from a French word meaning castle: perhaps referring to the fortress-like appearance of the cliff at Cap Chaillon.



Cliffs at Cap Chaillon.

A Floating Trail



Viewing platform on Trapper's Trail.

A new floating boardwalk enables hikers to once again visit Trapper's Trail. The 1.6 km nature trail was closed for several seasons after being flooded by beaver activity.

Originally this area was merely a forest stream. Beavers moved in and dammed the stream to form Rustle Lake. As aquatic plants grew into this shallow lake, a wetland was formed.

Over the years there has been an interesting relationship between the beaver and man at Trapper's Trail. In the 1970s the level of Rustle Lake was approximately 1.2 m (4 feet) lower than it is today. In 1983 increased beaver activity flooded the first portion of the trail. Park workers re-routed the trail and put in a small bridge. The beaver then used this bridge as a foundation for a bigger dam. The resulting flooding closed the trail for several seasons. Last summer two viewing platforms and 30 m of floating boardwalk were constructed and portions of the trail were re-routed to higher ground.

The new trail provides an excellent opportunity to really get out onto a wetland. Often perceived as wastelands, wetlands are in fact an important component of our environment. As well as providing food and shelter for wildlife, wetlands are important in the water cycle. They act as "kidneys" filtering pollutants out of the water.

Wetlands support a diversity of plants and animals. Many fish, amphibians and reptiles depend on wetlands for their existence. In turn these animals support other animals such as Great Blue Herons, Kingfishers, Ospreys, Otters and Mink. Moose come to feed on aquatic plants. Other animals use wetlands as a nursery to raise their young; bitterns, rails, waterfowl, swallows, kingbirds and blackbirds are among the birds which nest in wetlands. Warblers and flycatchers nest nearby, coming to feed on insects. Some animals are specialized to spend their whole lives in wetlands, such as muskrat and beaver.

When is the best time to see wetland wildlife? Generally mammals such as moose and beaver are most active at dusk or dawn, however, they have been sighted at all times of the day. Many of the birds in the wetlands are quite active and visible. A quiet approach will improve your chances of seeing wildlife. Look also for signs of wildlife activity. The beaver is the most obvious resident with its tree-felling and construction of lodges and dams. Moose tracks and scats (droppings) are also often seen along the trail.

Several other wetlands in the park can be explored by canoe, including: Mirimikin Wetlands, accessible from Mijinemungush Lake; Rabbit Blanck Lake (southwest end); and Black Lake on the Old Woman Lake Canoe Route.

Answers to "Who Goes There?"

page 11.	
Black Bear	(d)
Moose	(b)
Timber Wolf	(c)
Red Squirrel	(e)
Snowshoe Hare	(a)

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Lake Superior Provincial Park

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SUMMER 1988

AREA ATTRACTIONS

Potholes Provincial Park

Nestled in the Boreal Forest 55 km east of Wawa on Highway 101, Potholes Provincial Park is a remarkable geological site. The flowing lines and smooth bedrock along the Kinniawabi River were shaped by glacial action 10,000 years ago. Large holes now called potholes were drilled into the streambed with rock fragments powered by glacial meltwaters. The water still courses through these potholes and provides a site of natural beauty and significant geological interest. From the parking area it is a five minute walk along a gravelled path to the site. Potholes Provincial Park has been classified as a Nature Reserve in recognition of its significant earth science features.



Potholes Provincial Park

Obatanga Provincial Park

Located in the heart of the Boreal Forest, Obatanga Provincial Park 55 km northwest of Wawa, encompasses over 90 square km of Northern Ontario wilderness. A mature stand of jack pine, initiated by a forest fire approximately 70 years ago, dominates the campground with

beautiful symmetry. Pink moccasin flowers carpet the forest floor in early summer.

In Ojibwa "Obatanga" means sandy soil and this is one of the features that make the park famous for its blueberries. The annual Blueberry Festival, with square dancing and pot luck, will be held August 5-7. The Obatanga campground features a sand beach, 132 campsites of which 20 have electricity, comfort station with showers and laundromat, film presentations and a self-guided nature trail.

White Lake Provincial Park

Beautiful sunsets, majestic pines and a forest bright with wild flowers are a few attractions of White Lake Provincial Park. 125 km northwest of Wawa the park's setting makes it ideal for water activities. There are boating and sailing opportunities on White Lake. For those interested in a canoeing adventure, White Lake Provincial Park provides access to the White River Canoe Route. There is good fishing for walleye (yellow pickerel) and pike. The area features a fine sand beach.

White Lake Provincial Park's facilities include 187 campsites, 10 of which have electricity, comfort station with showers and laundromat and 4 hiking trails, including a fitness trail. A special event, "Christmas in July", will be held July 15-17.

Wawa

Wawa, the Ojibwa name for the Canada Goose, is famous for its goose statue commemorating the completion of the Trans-Canada Highway in 1960. Other attractions include Magpie High Falls and Silver Falls. There are 120 businesses offering supplies, souvenirs, restaurants, shops, accommodations and canoe and boat rentals. A hospital, medical and dental facilities and a municipal airport also service the community and visitors.



Wawa's Scenic High Falls

Hawk Junction

Hawk Junction provides an access point for those travelling by rail (Algoma Central Railway) or float plane to remote areas to fish, canoe and hunt. Services include groceries, gas, bait, Agency Liquor Store, restaurants, accommodation and fly-in service.

Montreal River Harbour

Montreal River Harbour offers groceries, gas, propane, Agency Liquor Store, canoe and boat rentals, showers and accommodations.

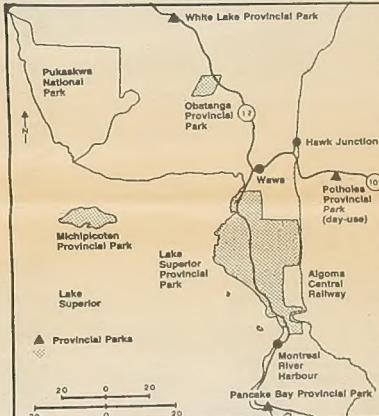
Pancake Bay Provincial Park

Campers over 200 years ago gave Pancake Bay its name: the voyagers camped and prepared their meal here.

Today, campers come to Pancake Bay Provincial park to enjoy its 3 km (1.8 mi) fine sand beach. Facilities at Pancake Bay Provincial Park include 273 campsites of which 63 have electricity, comfort station with showers, children's fishing pond, playground and nature trail.

Sault Ste. Marie

Sault Ste. Marie, "the heart of Canada", offers many attractions including the Algoma Central Railway train tours to Agawa Canyon, Canal Lock Tours, museums, shops, restaurants and accommodations.



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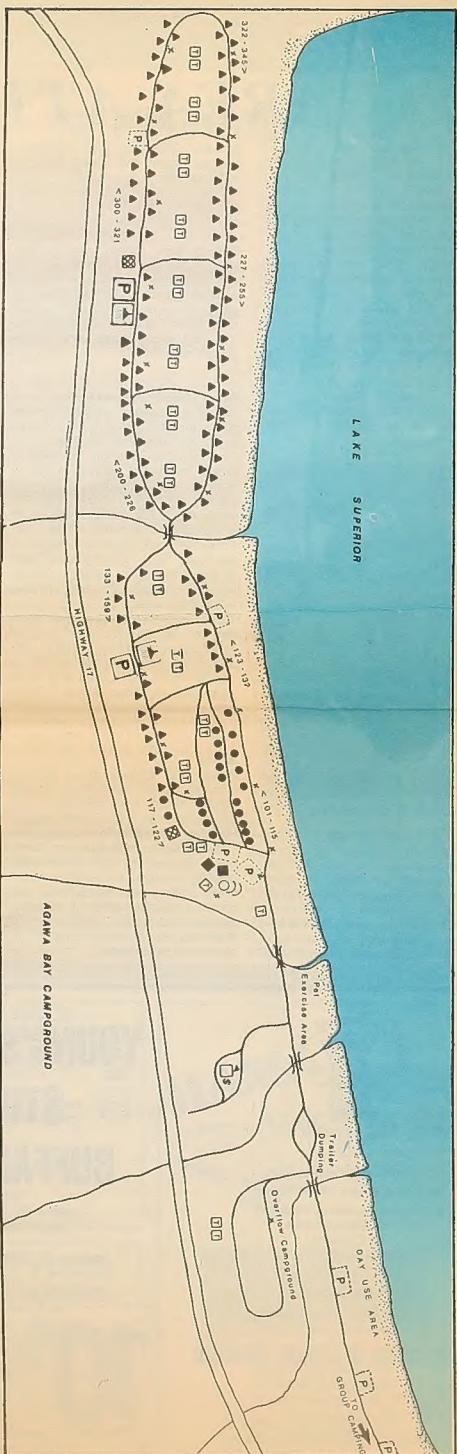
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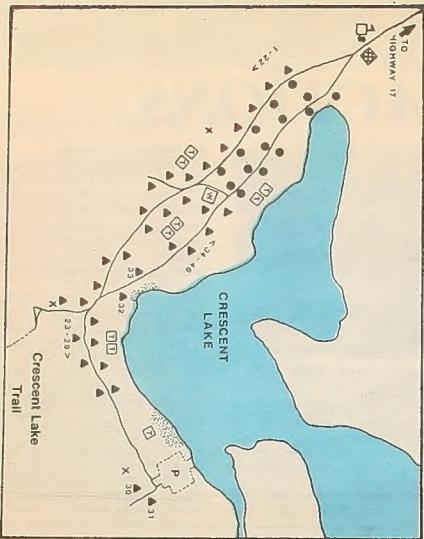
HWY. 17 SOUTH OF WAWA

Agawa Bay

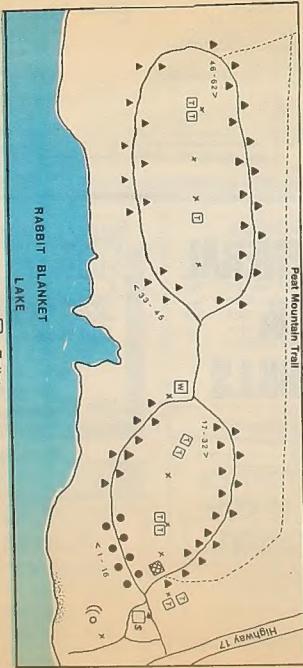
CAMPGROUNDS



Crescent Lake

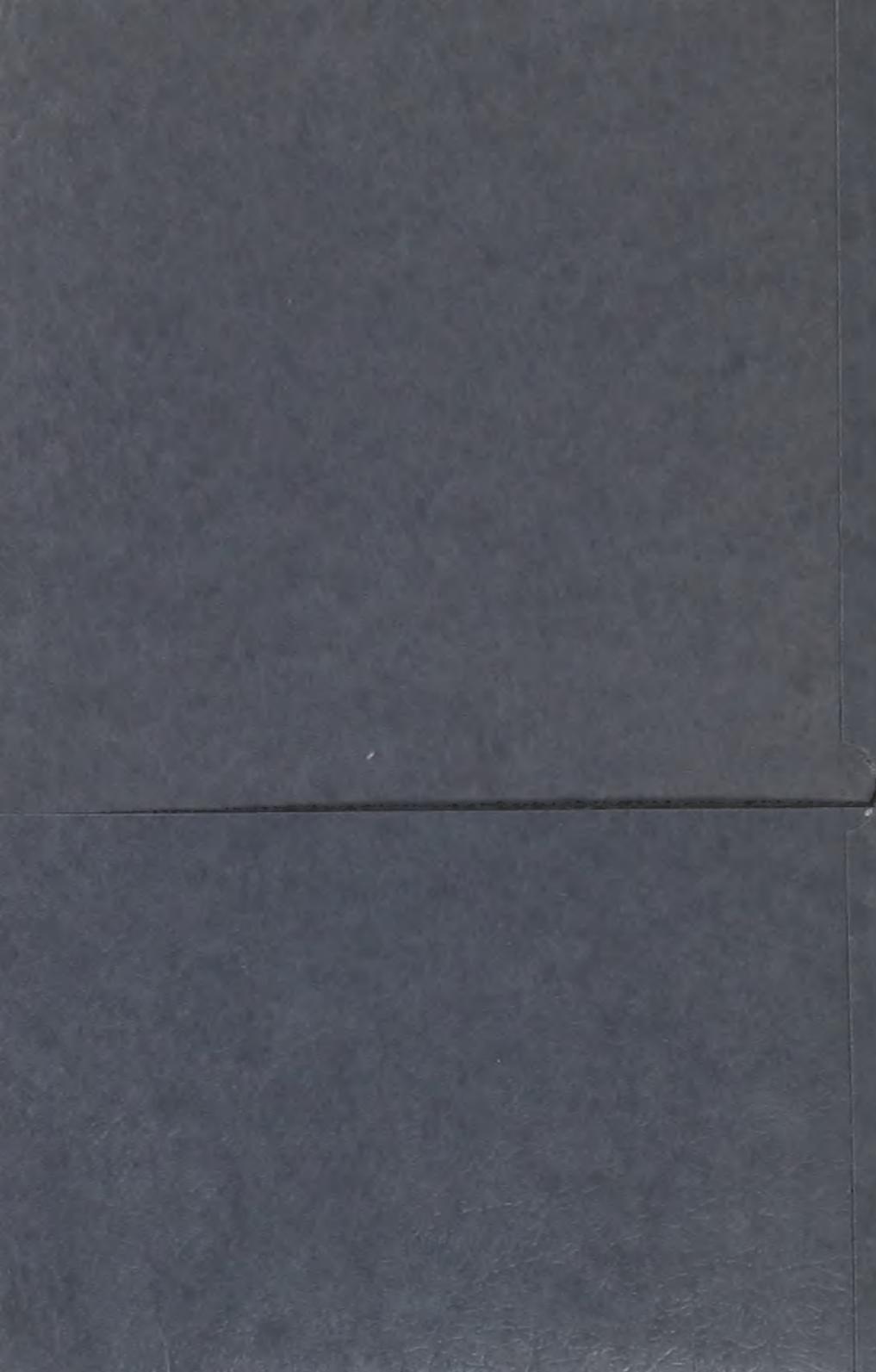


Rabbit Blanket



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- Trailer Site
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- Exhibit Centre and Interpreters Office
- Trail
- Toilet
- Water Tap
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